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J. Grinnell,
Museum Vert. Zoology,
University of Calif.,
Berkeley,
California.

April 23-1916, California

Census, Soledad Pass to Newhall, L.A. Co., Cal., Apr. 23, 6:30 to 7:45: Cal. Jay 1; Brown Towhee 1; Sparrowhawk 1; Mourning Dove 2; Ark. Kingbird 3; English Sparrow (at Saugus) 2; Linnet 2; Yellow Warbler 1 (in cottonwoods at Saugus). Water in Santa Clara Canon; vegetation profuse; fine year!

Newhall to San Fernando, 7:45-8:10: Meadowlark 2; Cal. Jay 2; Black-headed Grosbeak 1; Turkey Vulture 3; Cliff Swallow 1.

Along Short-line, L.A. to Pasadena, the most conspicuous bird is Brewer Blackbird, about 7 seen; also Linnet 2; Mockingbird 2.

Around Pasadena, chiefly on grounds at 690 E. Orange Grove, noted: Linnet (about 6); Mockingbird 6;

Apr. 23, California

Hooded Oriole 4; Brewer Blackbird 6, Thrasher 2; Song Sparrow 2; Yellow Warbler 2; Brown Towhee 4; Sage Sparrow 2; Meadowlark 4.

Tonight, 7:30, on paved street under electric light saw a gopher running at large, straight away, and fast - as fast as a rat might have run, covering the width of the street in a very short time, with rapid foot treads. Short heavy body unstreaked. But he couldn't get up over the curb and it overbanked him when he about-faced with menacing attitude in usual gopher fashion. Finally he went up a driveway approach to a lawn. Now this gopher was certainly travelling abroad at a great rate. It was not a large one, possibly a young-of-the-year. Saw bats around electric lights.

8:30 a.m. — Shorb: Scores of Linnets in hearing, singing on telegraph wires, 16 by actual count in sight at once; also noted Mockingbird; Brown Towhee; W. Meadowlark; Brewer Blackbird. The morning is very warm. Climate here notably more warm (7 to 10°) than at Berkeley.

9:00 near Bassett: Crow 2; Shrike 2; Mocker 1; Redwing 10; Linnet 2. 9:30 — near Pomona: Mocker 1; Turkey Vulture 2; Crow 1; Linnet 10; Shrike 1; Red-wing 6; Mourning Dove 1.

10:10. near Colton: Brewer Blackbird 6; Mocker 1; Shrike 1; Col. Quail 3; Ark. Kingbird 2; Hooded Oriole 2.

10:20 near Redlands Junction: Dolichonyx 2; Mocker 2; Song Sparrow 1; Mourning Dove 4; Black-headed Grosbeak 1; Brown Towhee 2; Cliff Swallow 15; Turkey Vulture 1; Shrike 4; Linnet 4.

Apr. 24, California

11 a.m. - Approaching Beaumont: Turkey Vulture 3; Mourning Dove 8; Sparrow Hawk 1; Mudhen 20; Linnet 25 Cliff Swallow 20; Meadowlark 6; Brewer Blackbird 6; Arkansas Kingbird 1.

11:10 - Approaching Banning: Say Phoebe 1; Dove 2; Meadowlark 2; Valley Quail 1.

11:30 - Approaching Cabezon: Willow Goldfinch Green-backed Goldfinch 4; Shrike 1; Raven Brown Towhee 1.

12:00 M. - At Indio saw at least 5 English Sparrows around RR at

1 p.m. - Along Salton Sea: Raven 1; Shrike 3. Still a big area of water in Salton Sea; down about 35 feet I should say from highest beach marks. Saw a few large birds in distance.

3:35 pm. To Yuma. Saw on California side: Mourning Dove 6; Turkey Buzzard

Red-wing, Sonoran, about 20; Phainopepla 1.
5 p.m. [M.Time] - Out of Yuma and east along Gila: Mourning Dove 5; Ark. Kingbird 2; Sonoran Redwing 4.
5:50 - On up Gila at Walton. A good many Saguaros along base of hills to right; also ocotillos. Have seen: 2 Say Phoebes around a station house; 5 Turkey Vultures; 1 Shrike; 1 Mourning Dove.
7:10 p.m. - at Sentinel, Ariz.: 3 Lark Sparrows; 1 Raven; 1 Shrike. Linnet setting. Other birds glimpsed without recognizing them.

April 25

6:15 a.m. - Dawning, N.M., 4300 ft. alt.; still pretty warm; clear. A broad plain, with grass, some farms, and tall-standard yuccas, on which were perched 2 White-necked Ravens; saw also 5 English Sparrows around station.

April 25 - New Mexico

Driving to El Paso to 9:00 am.: Vast stretches of level country with low mesquite, tall yuccas, ephedra, bunch grass, etc. Many Swainson Hawks (20 or more), White-necked Ravens (25+); White-rumped Shrike (2); Scaled Quail (bunch of 8); Mourning Dove (3); Sparrow Hawk 1.

El Paso, Texas - 8:30 a.m. Lots of creosote brush came in a few miles above here. Saw at least 12 Swainson Hawks, 1 Raven 2 Linnets. Here are several English Spar

Out of El Paso: 2 Barn Swallows; 9 Mourning Doves.

10 a.m. - Just leaving Rio Grande River bottom - alfalfa, cottonwoods, mes arrowweed, atriplex: Mourning Doves (2 Raven 20; Sparrow Hawk 3; Mockingbird Shrike 2; Ducks 7; Shorebird 4.

12:15 - Ft. Hancock up over mesa toward Sierra Blanco: Creosote bush

low mesquite, atriplex, ocotilla, ephedra; latterly bunchgrass and some annuals coming in; but still desert. Saw one Red-tailed Hawk; fully 25 ravens; many Mourning Doves; 5 or 6 Turkey Buzzards.

1:30 p.m. — Lots of bunch grass and low yuccas came in about Sierra Blanca, and ever since, one continuous level plain with hills in either hand. Saw several Prairie dogs and a black-tailed Jack Rabbit; also 3 or 4 Meadowlarks, 8 or 10 Ravens, a Turkey Buzzard, and a few Horned Larks.

3:40 p.m. — at Marfa, nearly 5000 ft. alt., but limitless rolling prairie, with occasional tracts of low yuccas. Have seen: Swainson Hawk 2; Yellow-headed Blackbird 1 ♂ closely and flocks around cattle pens, 3 inferred to be same; flock of Lark Buntings (?) around ranch;

Scores of Ravens all along, 15 in one bunch; about 4 meadowlarks; Mourning Doves; 4 English Sparrows at Lobo; several Prairie Dogs stand upright at mouths of mounds. Only cattle country as far as one can see.

4:00 - 4:15 p.m. - Paisano to Alpine. Can over a light divide: Lower Sonoran on East ~~West~~ | Upper Sonoran on East side; then rain-bearing winds from East, toward Gulf of Mexico. From crest of divide down a ways toward Alpine, hills and gullies dotted with oaks (small), junipers, with short dead grass everywhere. Then more prairie, yellow short grass. Many Ravens, Mourning Doves and Blackbirds.

5:13 p.m. - Marathon, alt. 4043 ft.; hilly prairie; grass (dry), scattering cactus & yucca. Arid again; no stream courses. Have seen scores of Prairie Dogs.

even within RR right-of-way; holding onto trunnels, standing upright, some prone, foraging without paying any attention to train. Saw also Cotton-tail Rabbit & 1 mouth of Prairie dog hole, and 3 or 4 jack rabbits (black tails).
Birds: Quail 6 or 8; Mockingbird 2; Horned Larks, about 10; Raven 20; Turkey Vulture 3; Meadowlark 4; several small birds flitting along not recognized; Mourning Dove, fully 50, in pairs mostly — most prominent bird of whole route thus far; Not extinct yet!
6 p.m. — Have come down into belt of more desert vegetation — yuccas, mesquite, creosote, cactus, etc. By far the most prominent bird is Mourning Dove — almost constantly in sight. Also Baird Woodpecker

seen to bear a fuel. burrow in telephone poles. Poles along RR all perforated with woodpecker holes. Saw also: few Ravens, one Shrike, one Western Raptor, a few Linnets, and some unrecognized small birds.

7:30 p.m. At Dryden; just dust raine. Saw 2 Bats and 3 Texas Nighthawks; also previous several branches of scaled quail 2 Shrikes, many Mourning Doves, several unrecognized small birds.

April 26.

Harlonia, Tex., 6:50 a.m. We're across the 100th meridian – not the faintest trace of desert. Damp, cloudy; "feel" of the air totally different, clothes not dry. Lots of traits of green shoulder oats, barns busy with spanish moss. Ground green with spring-up

grass and vegetation. Gardens and farm-crops, corn, etc., young and green, but no signs of irrigation! Pastures green. First birds recognized: 7 Mourning Doves and 1 Mockingbird. Country nearly level, dark soil, no rocks or gravel in sight; ravines or draws with some standing water, but no streams.

8:30 A.M. — Same sort of country but more open prairie. Cotton an increasing crop. Have seen: a Red-headed Woodpecker flying parallel with the train close by, showing all chief characters; 2 crows in field with cows; several pairs and flocks of Grackles; 10 turkey Vultures around a dead tree; and finally 50 Mourning Doves.

Stopt a few minutes at town of Eagle Lake. A Red-headed Woodpecker has

its hole in a telegraph pole in town; saw him fly to it. Also hordes of English Sparrows about Town; heard notes of only these and a Redwinged. Saw a Turkey Buzzard overhead, and a Meadowlark in a field; a Mourning dove just out of town.

9:30 a.m. – Just crost Brazos River. Saw a Carolina Woodpecker light on trunk of oak. Have also seen two Catbirds, several Redwinged Blackbirds, a Lark Sparrow, some Grackles, and fully 20 Mourning Doves.

10 a.m. – Towards Houston: 1 Dickcissel on telegraph wire; several pairs of Boat-tailed Grackles, the ♂'s double the size of ♀'s, and with expanded tail; 1 Shrike, a Turkey Vulture; several Mourning Doves.

Just before Houston, got to belt of white pine on light-colored (sandy?) soil – first pines seen; many pines and also oaks [illegible]

of towards north testify to fierce gulf storms. RR station at Houston full of English Sparrows. 11:20. – Out of Houston: tract of pine and deciduous trees interspersed with "hog-wallow" prairie – apparently good for nothing agriculturally. Saw an Eastern Kingbird, and a dozen or so Red-winged Blackbirds. These must be the "Pine Barrens" I have read of. Some small palms scattered over floor of woods. 11:30 a.m. – near Dayton, Texas. Just saw a Black Vulture in flight, and three crowd dead crow in field; also at least 6 Redwings, a Mourning Dove & a Meadowlark.

12:20: High clouds; humid; has recently rained, standing water everywhere; fully 75 Red-winged Blackbirds seen, scattered along right of way where ground is wet, & feeding places; one

15 ← N.B. Ayer. 26 — La.

also 2 Meadowlarks, 2 prs. Boat-tail Grackles, and about 40 Redwings; 1 Mockingbird; 1 Red-headed Wdpkr; 3 Eastern Kingbirds; 1 Eastern Nighthawk

3:45 p.m. Rayne, La. Saw 2 Purple Martins and several English Sparrow around the store-fronts in this town. Open rice-lands, capable of being flooded from levied canals, now predominate. Further along: Mockingbird 1; Red-wing 35; Mourning Dove 1; Indigo Bunting 1; Orchard Oriole 3; Bobwhite 1; Kingbird 1; Red-headed Wdpkr 1; Black Vulture 6.

Mrs. G. called for me on three separate horizons along Lafayette thru New Iberia, as follows:

4:00 - 4:05: Redwing 8; unknown 2; Eastern Phoebe 1; Orchard Oriole 1; Mourning Dove 2; Kingbird 1; Red-headed Wdpkr 3; Mockingbird 1; Boat-tailed Grackle 4. [to p. 10]

1 eastern nighthawk in flight just over pasture; also two Meadowlarks, + ~~a~~ Indigo Bunting ♂. Lots of flat open land now, farmed; jungles of pine, cypress and various deciduous trees along rivers & sloughs; many mud turtles in ditches. 1:30 p.m. Vinton, Louisiana. Crost the Texas-La. line somewhere near Echo. Lots more standing water on floor of woods - regular boggy jungles, yellow lilies growing on ponds, little palms profuse on drier floor of woods: 3 Eastern Kingbirds on barbed-wire of fence, 3 Mockingbirds, Red-winged Blackbird 6, Meadowlark 1, Turkey Vulture 1, 1 Least Sandpiper; 2 Barn Swallows (going north), 1 Raven (possibly Crow). 2:30 p.m. Past Lake Charles, La. Just saw 2 Great Blue Herons and 2 Green Herons, flushed from slough;

Apr. 26. - La.

4:24 - 4-39: Redwing 18; unknown 14; Orchard Oriole 2; Kingbird 4; Red-headed Wdpkr 1; Mockingbird 5; English Sparrow 5; Chimney Swift 4; Bobwhite 2
5:00 - 5:30: Redwing 6; unknown 19; Eastern Phoebe 1; Orchard Oriole 1; Kingbird 2; Red-headed Woodpecker 8; Mockingbird 10; Boat-tailed Grackle 10; English Sparrow 5; Black Vulture 2; Shrike 1; Purple Martin 16. Also saw, at other times, one Flicker and 3 Bluejays. One might get a proportionate constituent census by estimating from above longs for total RR running time across state, or Echo to New Orleans! The country is now pretty much the same — vast sugar-cane plantations, up about a foot; — waste fence corners, & cedar swamps along sloughs.

Audubon Park, New Orleans, 1:30 p.m.
A statue of Audubon, "ornithologist and naturalist" occupies a prominent place in this very extensive and pleasant city park. Audubon is posed, standing, looking slightly upwards into a tree, with sketch-book held in left hand and arm, and pencil poised in right. But he has a hunting knife in his belt, and also a powder horn and shot pouch, tho no gun! The Park is posted by the Louisiana Conservation Commission against molesting Birds, with extracts from the very drastic laws — which give no opportunity for collecting! The trees are now in richest green, mostly big oaks (labeled "Quercus virens"), magnolias, oleanders, palms, and lots of plants I don't know. English Sparrows swarm, many carrying nesting material into

palm heads. There must be 10 sparrows to one of all other birds combined. Too bad the Commission can't weed out a lot of the sparrows and give the other birds a show! Other species seen as follows: Mockingbird (perhaps 25 all told, in two hours we spent about the Park; some on golf lawns like robins, mostly in shrubby hedges many in full song, several juveniles "squealing"); Orchard Oriole (about 12, singing beautifully, marvellously like Scott Oriole! One loud singer was a green, black-throated bird, probably a 2nd year ♂; green ♀'s very shy); Rose-breasted Grosbeak (1 ♂ closely seen, and probably others heard); Summer Tanager (1 ♂ watched for some time in top of live oak); Boat-tailed Grackle (fully 20 seen; males often expand their tails prodigiously, and in

flight show up-and-down rudder-like motion of tail member; females much smaller, with shorter tails and not so iridescent; one was seen carrying nest material over the house-tops);
Red-winged Blackbird (at least six over the levee bounding the Park at one end, foraging at edge of Mississippi River);
Yellow-billed Cuckoo (just got acquainted with two, then following up their notes — so startlingly like those of roadrunner!); Vireo, possibly White-eyed (at least 3 in oak tops, singing almost continuously, very vireo-like, but not like any I've known before);
Cardinal (a ♀ just came thru the trees close by, showing all chief diagnostic features); Warblers (several in tree tops, not for sure recognizable, that I saw Redstart and Cerulean, but not sure).

Apr. 27 - La.

The levee separating the park from the M. river is about 12 feet high, with gently sloping sides and is smooth carpeted with bermuda grass. Just here there are only scattering willows at the water's edge; but the river is high and the water yellow turbid. Just saw 4 Barn Swallows hawking back & forth over the levee; two Chimney Swifts flew by. "An Ornithological Travelogue might be a good title for a C.O.C. talk. Distance, San Francisco To New Orleans, 2487

Apr. 28

8:30 - 9:00 - Out of New Orleans towards Lake Pontchartrain. Vast open marshes alternating with cypress swamps. Many Redwings, Boat-tailed Grackles, and a few Turkey Vultures seen. 9:30, across mouth of Lake C., Gulf of Mexico close at hand to right.

4 Laughing Gulls; 1 Nighthawk, evidently flushed from cross-arm of Ig pole. 10:05: Saw 5 Fish Crows flying over waters of Bay St. Louis, Miss. also one Laughing Gull. The state of Mississippi, so far as observable from the train, seems to be chiefly pine barrens, save for towns which depend on oysters & fish along the adjacent coast. The soil is poor - no crops - here and there a cow, and some dandy shanties.

Census 10:35 - 11:10 a.m. Gulfport out: Brown Thrasher 3, Mockingbird 5, unknown 3; English Sparrow 9 (only in towns); Fish Crow 2; Boat-tailed Grackle 3; Shrike 1; Black Vulture 1; Turkey Vulture 1. 11:25 - 11:45, Pascagoula out: unknown 6; English Sparrow 5; Fish Crow 1; Shrike 1; Meadowlark 1; Barn Swallow 1. Later saw two Great Blue Herons over

a swamps. Elsewhere 2 Mourning Doves, and a flock of fully 50 Crows (probably Common) on a farm. There is more farming now, and some citrus orchards. Still, proximity to the sea, provides most of human industry apparently, save for bleeding of pines for turpentine which seems to be destroying much of forests.

12:40 - at Mobile, Ala.

2:35 pm. - Bay Minette, Ala. Have seen only Gt. Blue Hero 1, Crow 2, Eastern Kingbird 1, Turkey Vulture 1. The country now is nearly all rolling pine barrens. Occasional swamps have cypress, magnolia, pecan + oaks. Just saw two Meadowlarks; 1 Loggerhead Shrike 2 Mockingbirds; 1 Turkey Vulture.

5 p.m. Arrived at Pensacola from Flomaton. Country all the way is Pine Barrens. Very little farming; a few fruit ranches. Most of pines being bled. Many large tracts cut off for lumber; but new growth, of pines and oaks, in various stages of development. Recovery evidently very quick. Birds, so far as observable from train, scarce; noted following: Shrike 1; Mourning Dove 3; Mockingbird 5; Nighthawk 1. Took 3/4-hour walk in suburbs here in Pensacola; plenty of trees and shrubbery, but nothing in the bird line detected outside of English Sparrows, which swarm.

Distance New Orleans to Jacksonville 612 miles.
Distance Jacksonville to New York 1024 miles.

Apr. 29 – Fla., Ga.

6:45 (at Lake City) to 9:00 (Jacksonville): Continuously nearly level country, mostly with thinned-out pine woods, the floor thickly clothed with palmettos and grass; a little farming, mostly cattle and turpentine. Some depression with water, and grown up to jungles of cypress, etc. Birds noted: Black Vulture 18; Mourning Dove 3; Shrike 10; Kingbird 1; Mockingbird 3; Meadowlark 9; English Sparrow 7.

10:15 (St. Marys River, boundary between Flond and Georgia) to 11:40 (Jesup, Ga.): Mrs. G. helpt me check the counts, as follows. Mourning Dove 12; Orchard Oriole 1; English Sparrow 10; unknown 13; Crow 5; Sparrow Hawk 2; Meadowlark 2. Red-shouldered Hawk 2; Chimney Swift; Bluebird 2; Black Vulture 30; Red-headed Woodpecker 3; Turkey Vulture 6; Kingbird 3; Mockingbird 3;

Purple Grackle 19; Boat-tailed Grackle 12; Purple Martin 4.

Farther along, towards Savannah, noted 2 Nighthawks and at least 7 Bluebirds.

Up to here the country continues pine barrens, tho with somewhat increasing deciduous growth.

2:30 (Yemassee) to Green Pond (3:30), in South Carolina, noted following, Mrs G. checking: Turkey Vulture 2; Shrike 3; Bluebird 5; Meadowlark 15; Crow 4; Kingbird 2; Wood Pewee 1; Mockingbird 6; unknown 14; Black Vulture 2; Brown Thrasher 2; Yellowthroat 1; Flicker 1; Red-wing Blackbird 31; Bobolink 8; English Sparrow 1; Red-headed Woodpecker 1; Boat-tailed Grackle 2. Approaching Charleston, extensive swamps and areas of tall grass bordering rivers were crost; and the dry

land when not cultivated is covered with rich deciduous growth. There are cypresses in the swamps, but the pines have nearly all disappeared. The soil is richer, as attested by numerous thriving truck gardens

April 30

In Charleston Museum:

a mounted ♀ Duck Hawk (no. 332), adult is more heavily streaked on jugulum and transversely spotted on lower breast, sides and belly, than the darkest Alaskan bird I can recall; hence pealei again discounted!

Note: - Establish reading rack in Museum, for display of current periodicals & separates up to a year old, coming to anyone who individual property remains such papers and magazines signatured.

Inclined racks at side of room:

In black laboratory-table finish
Display all Museum
separates, arranged chronologically.

Note:- Secure Wayne's S.C. Bird List &
Complete set of publs. of Charleston Museum
from latter for U.C. Libr.

Note:- Have card files, at least
Acc. + Dept., punched for rods and
rods locked, as in Charleston Museum.

Note:- All Printed label cards in
Charleston Museum are on light
buff, not white; Skeletons and
birds mounted against dull black
background.

Grizzly #2044 Charleston Mus.
Soc. - California" - from Wards, 1890.

Apr. 30, S.C.

This afternoon, went out the "The Battery"; in Park there, and elsewhere about the city of Charleston, noted: Chimney Swift (fully 2 dozen, flying about overhead in different parts of town and twittering weakly); Mockingbird (6 or 8, singing tirelessly); English Sparrow (swarming).

Note:— Buy bird skins from Wayne. Rea says he has a permit and is in a position to likely be amenable. The Charleston Museum, being "the oldest Museum in America", has to struggle with a mass of very old material (see Rea's article in Amer. Mus. Assoc. Proc.) I looked up everything available to find possible California material of historic interest. While there is no doubt but that Leconte, Baird, Audubon, Holbrook, and perhaps other

handled material here, the many years of neglect, and the lack of permanent labeling, make almost hopeless any definite determination of specimens. There are some labels in Bachman's handwriting, but data incomplete. Several spread bat skins are labeled as having been used as basis of Audubon & Bachman's descriptions; but Myotis subflavus could not be located among these. More recent material included bird-skins of Maillard, Price, Barlow, J. H. Holmes, & Heller, evidently drifted in thru acquisition of some local collector's outfit. Among mammals, there were two gophers, a ground squirrel, and a grizzly bear, all mounted, obtained thru Ward's Nat. Sci. Estab. about 1890. M. Rea,

the director, asserts that he will watch out for records and specimens relative to the west & will inform me of any finding of interest. There is certainly a useful bit of overhauling that ought to be done, and he has very little resource to draw upon.

May 1

9:50 a.m. - In Richmond, Va. Country this morning looks different - dryer more rolling, with mixed deciduous and pine woods, rivers on rock bottom. Birds noted since entering Virginia: Bluebird 1; Crow 4; Yellow Warbler 1; Turkey Buzzard English Sparrow (scores in each city). Spotted Sandpiper 1.

11:45 a.m. - at Fredericksburg, Va. Fully 20 Chimney Swifts circling about over the city house-tops here

one find that the English Sparrows haven't ousted! Have also seen along: Crow (about 10); Turkey Vulture 5, Eastern Kingbird 1; Meadowlark 6. A few miles back, short-leafed pines remain, rather abruptly replacing the long-leafed, southern pines. Also deciduous forest, which is unexpectedly extensive, looks different. The trees here are only just leafing out, as if spring were just coming on.

Washington, D.C.

U.S.N.M. — Trays - black-lined or dark-green-lined; size to fit two side by side in a mint tray; for series of skulls during examination.

Numbers in lead pencil all glass stoppers to alcoholics jars, with same number as jar is numbered. Jars should be numbered: stark A;

May 2. D.C.

Shelf b; number (bottle) 6. Thus A b 6 a
go on stopper and jar label (a stick
small, on outside of bottle. A full
label goes on inside of jar, shown
there. Samples secured. Catalog
systematically and geographically.

Referring again to traps for skull-
examination, referred to on preceding
page; we should have about 8 made
with 3/4-inch rim all around. Some
series of skulls can then be kept out,
that is, separate from main collection,
until a study is wholly complete.

May 3

7 a.m. - A ♂ Cardinal in an elm
outside the window (1327 Girard St.),
gives frequently a not loud "trip,"
not unlike that of Audubon Warbler -
nothing like as loud as Black-headed
Grosbeak. Occasionally the Cardinal
gives a few low warbling notes, not

no loud song. The folks say that there is a nest building in a rosebush in a neighbor's yard. Other birds seen casually around Washington: Chimney Swift (often half a dozen or so twittering weakly high overhead); Purple Grackle (two pairs among street trees down near the White House); Robins (loud singing in late evening in the park near the National Museum); English Sparrows (swarming everywhere).

At U.S.N.M. — I find that all eggs had been measured and tabulated under Bendire's supervision – that is, as regards game birds. But only down to .5 mm, evidently nearest even or 5/10.

Dr. Mearns says G.S. Miller is color blind! He cannot properly

diagnose colors and he knows it; has to go to Hollister to help him. He can only tell between light & dark!

Dr. Richmond tells me John Fenlon (of Calif. Exploration in 1860) was killed by Indians in No. Calif. Mention of death will be found in Smiths. Rep. previous to about 1870.

Major Mearns is much different from what I expected. I had pictured him as a tall military-looking man of about middle age; but instead he is old and feeble – a small man, with drooping white mustash. People tell me Dr. Mearns has Bright's Disease and has not been expected to live from month to month. He tells me he must finish his Roosevelt African report first, and then his Philippine

report, before getting back on the 2nd part of his Mammals of the Mexican Boundary. But he can only work a brief period each day, and seems very tired. He has been retired from the Army on half pay.

Ridgway left Washington about 3 weeks ago, to spend his time in Illinois on his "farm" until perhaps next December. His Part VII is due to be issued today, tho I have seen no copy.

Hollister says G. S. Miller can distinguish browns all right, but that his "color-blindness" is total with regard to tones of green.

Hollister has just shown me a scheme of his in labeling large (stuffed) mammals. He has an enamel eye with a brass eye, to tie

to the skin in lieu of the regular tag, and in this heavy manila envelope with the flaps pasted shut with Library paste (not gummed) is put all the original labels, often small and weak, so that they can never become lost by being filed separately. Our M.V.Z. skins ought to be attended to at once according to this method, so as to insure permanent preservation of the various small field labels. A rather heavy soft cotton twine is used.

May 4 D.C.

U.S.N.M. – Have just looked over Ruffed grouse. Riley's series from Alberta (= typical umbelloides) are certainly not so dusky as the Yukon Valley specimens (6 available here). Riley's specimens should be sent

for, and the Alaska form named
Also the White-tailed Ptarmigan
of Oregon and Washington should be
looked into!

Bailey says that he is firmly
of the opinion that English Sparrows
can be eradicated in any one
city. He thinks a single official
sparrow-catcher in Washington could
keep the city clear of them. He says
he keeps his own neighborhood, "for
blocks" clear by scattering poisoned
wheat down the middle of the
streets (where other birds never go)
among horse manure. Also Bailey
thinks that, while A.K. Fisher's
sparrow traps may not work,
a process of netting, such as is
employed with wild pigeons,
would prove effective. A
ingenious person, by taking a

given place, where sparrows are already accustomed to congregate, selecting a kind of food which experiment showed was especially liked, could catch "entire flocks" at one time. Part, at least, of the cost of catching sparrows could be defrayed by disposing of them in the markets as "feed birds" or to zoological parks as food for various small carnivorous mammals, which are difficult to provide for.

Hollister puts number on tanned skins, with coarse pen, in one uniform place.

Chas. S. Jenkins, Lansdale, Pa.

Map roll in C. H. Merriam's office

May 5

Visited Dr. C. H. Merriam's office

this evening. He has all his records in steel files, perfectly running. He has six safe cabinets fitted for card files, drawings, etc. Bound books for topografic maps which are mounted on thin cloth leaves seem very serviceable. However, the M.V.Z. loose-leaf system has advantages, too.

In his mammal files Merriam has large envlopes in which to stow odds and ends of memoranda, copies excerpts, letters, etc. There is an envelope for each North American mammal, and a guide-card for each genus. I think we might well adopt such a plan at M.V.Z. for birds mammals and reptiles of California. Merriam has clerical assistance in handling the files.

May 6 T.C.

Miller and Hollister have just shown me skulls treated with paraffine (ordinary commercial kind that comes in blocks), melted, to keep teeth from cracking and part decomposing or weak skulls from flaking. They believe in this paraffine method as thoroughly reliable. Skulls up to limit are put in wicker baskets and lowered into a tank of melted paraffine & left there two days (or less, if teeth are not important — until air bubbles quit rising) The paraffin is of course surrounded by a water bath kept warm by an electric coil. The skulls acquire about one-third additional weight in paraffine and become yellowed, but are firm and are proven to hereafter

deteriorate at much lesser rate.

For adhesive, teeth labels, etc., they use ambroid ("banana oil" compound) which, altho poisonous, is better than glue, and does not wrinkle paper as does any watery solution.

Their systematic catalog of the mammals of the world is very complete — Kept up to date since first edition of Trouessart in 1898 — bibliography by authors, specific + generic names. Their copy of Trouessart is kept up to 1895 by annotations. I am saving samples of their cards, which are large, 6x8" I think, so as to take full lines of typewriting. Key signs respectively, but do not believe in cutting + pasting separate as does U.S.

May 6 – D.C.

Some birds seen around Washington the last 3 or 4 days, during auto drives along the speedway or out towards Chevy Chase, have been: Common Crow, Fish Crow, Robin, Wood Thrush, Song Sparrow, Cardinal, Purple Grackle, Yellow Warbler, Bluejay, Yellowthroat, House Wren, Meadowlark.

May 7

Spent the three hours from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. in the National Zoological Park and in the adjoining Rock Creek Park. Rained during the night and part of the morning, but cleared up at noon. Cloudy or bright, it is warm and humid, conducive to free perspiration upon the slightest exertion. The "feel" of the air is totally different from that in most parts of Califor-

Wild birds seen or heard, with certainty, were: Common Crow (about 12); Purple Grackle (fully 20); Rough-winged Swallow (3); Flicker (3 heard); Wood Thrush (at least 6); Wood Pewee (one, with pee-a-wee note high-pitched and plaintive — nothing like western bird); Catbird (about 12); Cardinal (fully 10); Yellow-billed Cuckoo (one heard); Song Sparrow (about 5); Yellowthroat about 5 males); Black-throated Blue Warbler (one & close by); Chestnut-sided Warbler (at least 6, one male within a few feet); Black-poll Warbler (about 4, song just as I heard it on the Kowak in 1899); Blackburnian Warbler (1); Red-eyed Vireo (at least 6); English Sparrow (hordes). I should say that birds were here

May 7 D.C.

much more numerous in individuals than they ever are on the Berkley Campus; but of course the migration is on here now. The newly-leafed deciduous trees of many kinds offer abundant food (larvae, etc. at this season.

This afternoon, 3 to 5, in Arlington cemetary and adjacent woods of old Lee estate. Birds seen: Mockingbird (one among grave stones); Robin (perhaps 20); Purple Grackle (all over lawns, possibly 35); Crow (about 6); Catbird (6); White-throated Sparrow (12 Ovenbird (6); Wood Thrush (4); Song Sparrow (2); Barred Owl (1 flushed from near top of Tall Hickory in woods); Chipping Sparrow Scarlet Tanager (1 ♂); Redeyed Vireo

Myrtle Warbler (15); House Wren (2); American Goldfinch (6); Yellow Warbler (2); Flicker (3); Cardinal (5); Tufted Titmouse (1); English Sparrow (25); Rose-breasted Grosbeak (18); Chimney Swift (about 6).

May 9

Mr. & Mrs. Bailey took us out into Rock Creek Park this morning for just one hour, 7 to 8.

Saw: Redstart (3); Robin (10); Rough-winged Swallow (2); Catbird (12); Red-headed Woodpecker (2); Flicker (1); Solitary Sandpiper (1); Kingbird (1); Spotted Sandpiper (4); Brown Thrasher (2); Cape May Warbler (2); Crow (8); Black-throated Blue Warbler (1); Bluebird (3); Carolina Chickadee (2); Wood Thrush (5); Belted Kingfisher (1); Louisiana Water Thrush (2); Purple Grackle (12); Song Sparrow (2); Yellowthroat (2);

May 9 D.C.

Yellow Warbler (4); English Sparrow (2
Chipping Sparrow (1); Chimney
Swift (5); Yellow-billed Cuckoo(

Dr. Paul Bartch promises an illustrated article on Lower Calif. Birds for Condor.

Send Geo. Shiras, 3rd, Seventh 1909 Alexander Alaska report. is interested in the Sitka Deer.

Put Paul Bartch on M.V.Z. mailing list.

May 10

Out with the Baileys from 7:15 to 8:15 this morning in a stretch of woods across the Chevy Chase bridge a Brilliant morning, cool but sunny and migrating birds present in quantity. Saw following:

Chimney Swift (6); Crow (10); Tufted Titmouse (2); English Sparrow (10 Wood Thrush (4); Olive-backed Thrush (4

Black-and-white Creeper (2); House Wren (2); Chipping Sparrow (2); Ovenbird (8); Acadian Flycatcher (1); Myrtle Warbler (6); Black-throated Green Warbler (6); Cardinal (6); Black-throated Blue Warbler (4); Flicker (3); Red-headed Woodpecker (2); Chewink (2); White-throated Sparrow (3); Kentucky Warbler (2); Bay-breasted Warbler (1); Blue Jay (5); Ruby-crowned Kinglet (1). This is a memory census, but we moved scarcely 200 yards along a road thru the woods.

Dr. Means offers to look up in his field notes colors of soft parts for any species he may have record of. We should apply to him in case of pigeons, quail, etc.

Riley will get us from Virginia some bats. Has on hand several mammals which he will present.

May 11 - W.C.

Mr. Nelson suggests that the situation at Los Baños be written up as an example of how reclamation of marsh lands results in disappearance of ducks and other fresh-water birds. Bryant or Storer might be detailed to do this. Miller and Fox ought to be led to set aside a square mile or so as a permanent refuge.

In talking with Dr. Richmond, it occurs to me that a Condor Editorial on the opportunity for such bird-records for Victrolas might be an opportune topic. A "feature" record, someone to say "This is the call-note of the Wood Thrush" followed by said note; then "this is the song of the Wood Thrush", followed immediately by a clear rendering of the song

from the bird itself. This would depend upon the possibility of cutting and splicing different fragments to make one continuous record properly spaced.

Dr. Fisher says E. A. McIlhenny lies, habitually! Nothing that he says can be believed. Dr. Fisher also declares than any general statement by C. E. Bendire is perfectly reliable. Bendire himself wintered in Arizona, and if he says that B-T Pigeons winter there, then they do!

May 12

Went out with the Bailey's an hour this morning, 7 to 8, in the lower part of the Rock Creek district. The trees are well leaved out now, and foliage [illegible] the ground; then the wind was blowing, as it today fewer

May 12 - D.C.

birds were cleared, to be seen
Noted: Black-throated Blue Warbler (1);
Black-and-white Warbler (3); Flicker (2);
Meadowlark (2); Indigo Bunting (1);
Great Crested Flycatcher (1); Catbird (1);
Yellow-breasted Chat (1); Robin (4);
Carolina Chickadee (2); Tufted Titmouse (2)
Kentucky Warbler (2); Ovenbird (6);
Myrtle Warbler (4); Bluejay (2);
Chewink (2); Field Sparrow (1,
song strikingly like that of Black-chinned
Sparrow); Purple Grackle (10); Crow (4);
Brown Thrasher (2); Cardinal (2).

Have the 2 B.S. copies of
Condor transferred from Cooke
to Oberholser; also M.V.Z. publs.

The files of migration data
+ the general work on distr.
+ migr. of N. Amer. birds form-
erly charge of Cooke, have
now been placed in

change of Oberholser.

Picus Natalis Malherbe, Journ. für Orn., 1854, p. 171; from Mexico; this is a synonym for the Williamson Sapsucker. Dr. T.S. Palmer has just shown me Latham, Vieillot, Gmelin, etc., when they treat of the Red-breasted Sapsucker. He agrees emphatically that ruber flaviventris, & ruber Ruscus all were based on Cook's bird from Nootka Sound, and that daggetti is the only name usable for the southern race, from California.

May 13.

10 a.m. — Wm. Palmer has just been talking with me. His interests now lie with Cetaceans. He says True was a very careless worker; published twice as much as he ought; papers full of errors.

May 13 D.C.

Palmer says True left unpublished at least six practically complete manuscripts, which ought to be printed, as showing True's final conclusions and ideas as to species and synonymy. But it has been decided not to print them. The question was submitted to G.S. Miller, who rules that such should ever be printed after a man is dead!

6:30 p.m. — Have come to Plummer's Island, in the Potomac 10½ miles above Washington, the property of the Washington Biologists' Field Club. I am guest of D. A.K. Fisher, who points out plants, birds, etc., so that I can learn the names.

May 14

Plummer's Island. — Last evening I heard my first Whip-poor-will — the notes much

less mellow than in Poorwill, the accent on first and especially the last syllable, and the latter rolled — burred with r's, the whole repeated without Taking breath an interminable length of time, monotonously, until the ear becomes almost numb to it. Then a Barred Owl close at hand made a weird series of sounds — reminding me much of the Spotted Owl. A Horned Owl across the river from the Virginia shore hooted exactly as they do in California. Two Mourning Doves called across the river at late dusk; and a Green Heron hurried up-stream; later, a Nighthawk sounded.

Was up at daylight, 4:30, this morning, just as the Wood Thrushes were setting up a great noise. Heard a Whip-poor-will and a Barred Owl; and the Green Heron hurried past down the river. Birds noted

May 14 - L.C.

up to 8 a.m., most of the time when I was in company with Dr. Fisher, included the species as follows: Common Crow; Mourning Dove, Chimney Swift, Downy Woodpecker, Red-eyed Vireo, Scarlet Tanager, Kentucky Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, Catbird, Yellow-breasted Chat, American Pipit, Tufted Titmouse, Redstart, Olive-backed Thrush, Wood Thrush, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Rough-winged Swallow, Cardinal, Belted Kingfisher, Spotted Sandpiper, Blue jay, Wood Pewee, Phoebe, Red-headed Woodpecker, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Carolina Wren, Carolina Chickadee, Black-and-White Warbler, White-throated Sparrow, Bob-white, Turkey Vulture, Baltimore Oriole.

Plummer Island contains 16 acres.

Dr. Fisher estimates that there are 3 breeding pairs of birds to the acre, or about 100 individual adults before the young are out. Of course just now there are more; I should say all together fully 20 to the acre. Droves of warblers scatter thru the tree-tops one after another.

We made several excursions during the day to the Maryland mainland, and in the evening walked several miles towards Washington along the canal on the Maryland side of the Potomac. Saw birds as follows: Carolina Wren (a brood of 4 young around a building; they could scarcely fly and were being stalked by a cat); Indigo Bunting (at least 6 brilliant males foraging in open places along the

canal); Baltimore Oriole (loud ringing song much superior to that of any California species except Scott); Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (a pair with notes and actions exactly like California birds); Wood Pewee (about 4, with plaintive high-pitched pee-a-wee, totally different from low drawl of Western bird); Great Crested Flycatcher (two heard, with harsh guttural notes something like those of ash-throated), Acadian Flycatcher (about 5, some rapid low mellow notes, and at intervals a louder explosive song, reminding me of one of the notes of the Western Flycatcher).

May 15

Called on H.C. Oberholser at his house where he does the bulk of his unofficial bird work. He

has been married for about 3 years, and during this time his wife hasn't done a stroke of house work. She is his secretary! He has a very large private ornithological library containing very many rare and expensive sets, such as Ibis, J. für O., etc., so that he has his literature right at hand. The feature of his work is his card list of the Birds of the World, planned to supercede Sharpe. Mrs. O. has done a vast amount of work on this, typing thousands of references. There are full records of genera and all higher groups as well as of species, and Oberholser plans ultimately to put out a new and revised classification of birds. He deals with all

fossil as well as existing species. His card catalogue looks very complex, as he uses not only many colors of cards but many colors of inks, each with some special meaning!

Dill has skins of Whooping Crane to exchange. Might sell. Follow up.

May 16 D.C.

Get Newton H. Carpenter's article on organization, results, etc., at Chicago Art Institute. Report to Acad. Council.

"A city Museum is often merely a municipal attic." An ideal Museum is "an institution for visual instruction." Dana's paper should be secured and used for ideas.

Hollister says the only way to keep mammals from mold

foxes and skunks up, is to have them thoroly tanned. Made-up skins have sand and dirt in the fur, and the greater or less amount of grease inevitably left is sure to cause disintegration eventually. Even some of the latest collected B.S. stuffed skins are "rapidly falling to pieces."

Mr. Kent declares that wood is superior to steel, for cases and shelving in museums and libraries, from a fire standpoint. In the Albany fire books in wooden shelves were charred, but those in steel cases were incinerated.

Index labels for groups. Picture of groups in center of poster (framed) with red index lines running out to names, and descriptive matter beneath.

May 17 D.C.

Lighting of groups: Much to be learned from theatrical artists; blue light for arctic groups – chilly; orange light for desert scenes – warm. Miniature groups, near level of eye, with steps for children, are effective even as instructive as life-size groups. Cheaper, occupy less space, fill dark corners (artificially lighted).

Mrs. Bailey wants me to send her a synopsis of what is needed as to life-history information concerning game birds: those species that might be met with in North Dakota. She wants to have her field observations count as adding to what is already known.

May 18

Hollister tells me that he gets uniformly white or dark backs.

grounds in skull photos, by having appropriately colored curtains continually raised & lowered during the exposure.

12:40 p.m. - 3 p.m.: thru Maryland to Newark, along Penna R.R. More cultivated land, with stretches of woods, and tree-lined streams. Everything brilliantly green. Birds seen: Sparrow Hawk (1); Turkey Buzzard (10); Eastern Kingbird (2); Chimney Swift (8); Red-winged Blackbird (12); Meadowlark (5); Mourning Dove (1); Crow (15); Purple Grackle (5); English Sparrow (6). In Phila. at 4 p.m.

As guest of Dr. Stone I attended Z.V.O.C. meeting at Academy this evening. About 30 men present, including S.N. Rhoads, J.S. Morris, T.A.J. Rehn, Dr. Spencer Trotter, Dr. Max Peet, etc. Very free discussion,

and reports of seasonal bird records; much wit; evident good-feeling; smoking allowed; no ladies present.

May 19

At Phila. Academy, Stone and Rehn showing me anything and everything. Bird-skins more than a very few years old are so sooty as to dirty one's hands in short order; only recently have air-tight cases been installed, tho now they are quite well supplied. $1000.00 spent last year for cases. Everything ever gathered by Rhoads is now here, either by ~~Rhoa~~ gift or purchase. Stone says Rhoads is thrifty and even tho well-to-do is not inclined to give away anything that there is any chance of selling! Rhoads' book-store barely pays expenses: ran merely as a hobby.

Spent the evening with Stone in calling on J. Parker Norris, Jr., who has an immense egg collection. This man, and his father now dead, have accumulated great series, often a hundred sets of one species, of birds of prey, waders, and other things now scarce. I looked especially for California material, but found nothing of value relative to California game birds. But there are many sets of historic interest, as taken in the 60's and 90's by Heller, Skinner, Herron, Haight, Taylor, Barlow, et al. Lots of White-tailed Kite, Golden Eagle, Sharp-shinned Hawk, & Prairie Falcon eggs from California.

May 20

Very few of Rhoads' Rails were cleaned when he studied his collections, only those he thought he needed. The

rest, 3/4 at least, were kept 15 years or so before they came into the Academy's ~~[illegible]~~ possession and were cleaned, with the result that a very large proportion were found to have "grease-rotted." The skins, too, are many of them in bad shape, as they were simply dried inside out in the field, with a crow-quill in the tail. When made up, but poor results were obtained!

Vaux (of Swift fame) is pronounced "Vox"! He was a Philadelphian who died about 1882

For humor, Stone recommend reading Hatch, Birds of Minnesota, pp. 340-341.

Dr. Stone showed me part of the very large number of type specimen of birds in the Academy's possession. There are large numbers of Gould's

Australian birds. I handled Cassin's type of Picus alboluvatus, of Picus thyroideus and of nuchalis. Practically all of these birds were originally mounted, and have been unmounted with care. Stone himself has written all the labels, it being necessary to transcribe the data from the stands. There is certainly an air of antiquity and authority about this museum.

Between 5 & 6 this evening Dr. Stone took us on trolley circuit thru Fairmount Park, where are extensive lawns, trees, and nearly natural woods. Birds seen: Starling (about 5, in flight, stiff; wing-beats very rapid, swift flight, short tail); Robin (about 8, on lawns; one nest and 4 young being fed by parent, on timber under

roof of one-story station; heads of crowd of people not more than 6 feet beneath); Purple Grackle (everywhere, fearless, about 25); Chipping Sparrow (1); Blackburnian Warbler (1); Bluebird (2); Swift (12); Mourning Dove (2).

May 21

This forenoon the Stones took us out by trolley about 8 miles west of Philadelphia — open farming country with tracts of woods here and there and now and then a little stream bordered by thickets or wet meadows. We took a circuit of about three miles, zigzagging slowly. The first hour we were most active, and from 9:30 to 10:30, by exact pencil census, noted the following:

Song Sparrow 4, English Sparrow 4, Field Sparrow 2, Purple Grackle 2, Great Crested Flycatcher 2, Swift 10,

Black and white Warbler 1, Barn Swallow 1, Parula Warbler 1, Red-eyed Vireo 1, Redstart 4; Chipping Sparrow 1, Brown Thrasher 2, House Wren 1, Meadowlark 2, Robin 1, Crow 6, Ovenbird 4, Wood Pewee 3, Flicker 1, Blackburnian Warbler 2, Indigo Bunting 1, Black-throated Blue Warbler 2, Bluejay 1, Redwinged Blackbird 4, Yellowthroat 3, Gray-cheek Thrush 2, Acadian Flycatcher 1, White-eyed Vireo 1, Turkey Vulture 1, American Goldfinch 2, Catbird 1, Phoebe 1. Total for the one hour, noted by me, 33 species, 75 individuals. The succeeding hour noted: Song Sparrow 7, English Sparrow 7, Gt. Crested Flycatcher 1, Barn Swallow 2, Swift 9, Robin 1, Field Sparrow 1, Purple Grackle 2, Meadowlark 3, Ovenbird 1, Crow 6, Brown Thrasher 1, Flicker 1, Redstart 1, Indigo Bunting 1, Yellowthroat 2,

May 21 Phila

Redwinged Blackbird 2, Amer. Goldfinch 2, Chewink 3, Catbird 2, Phoebe 1, Red-shouldered Hawk 2, Kentucky Warbler 1, Orchard Oriole 1, Vesper Sparrow 1, Bluebird 1, Starling 4, Kingbird 1. Total for the two hours: 41 species, 142 individuals, — evidently greater than possible in most parts of California. Migrants here are now in the minority, tho still in evidence.

Left Phila. for N.Y. at 4 p.m. 4:10 p.m. Saw four Starlings feeding blackbird-like in grass of lawn, obviously, within 30 feet of our train; yellow bill showed conspicuously. Then New Jersey saw: English Sparrow, Purple Grackle, Crow.

May 22

Went out into Central Park with T.J. Nichols this evening.

Weather cloudy, and rather cold east wind. In spite of this, birds are numerous. From 5:05 to 6:05 noted: Robin 11 (one sitting on nest 5 feet up on branch of small tree); Redstart 6; Purple Grackle 7; Parula Warbler 2; Baltimore Oriole 5; Brown Thrasher 1; Grey-cheekt Thrush 2; Wilson Thrush 1; Olive-backt Thrush 1; Nighthawk 1; Black-poll Warbler 1; Black Duck 9 (including 2 and here brood of 5 downy young); Myrtle Warbler 2; Canadian Warbler 3; Waterthrush 1; Magnolia Warbler 1; Least Flycatcher 1; Maryland Yellowthroat 1; unknown 1. Total 19 species and 57 individuals for one hour. A little later saw Ovenbird, Blackburnian Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Black-throated Blue Warbler, and Chimney Swift. Total 24 species.

May 23 New York

It is suggested that the increase of the English Sparrow will be self-limited. Already, as several have told me, sparrows are not so plentiful about Eastern cities as they used to be. This is due perhaps in part to replacement of the horse by the motor, in other words to reduced food-supply. In addition, as urged by Dr. Stone, other factors must come in — appearance of new checks such as internal parasites and external predaceous enemies. Among the latter are crows around Washington, cats, & sharp-shinned hawks. It is thus to be expected that the native birds will gradually come into their own again.

At Amer. Mus. — I find that F. M. Chapman has left for South America. W de W. Miller is in

charge of the ornithology department, with two assistants. Miller says Chapman's interests are more wholly concentrated on S. Amer. Dr Dwight has his own N. Amer. collections here in a separate room, specially outfitted with cases by himself; and the Museum has apparently left it to him to gather material from N. Amer. In mammals I am surprized at the lack of curatorial care shown by the collections, and this holds in a degree for the birds, too. Nothing seems to be up to date, either in the arrangement or labelling of specimens. As admitted by an assistant, everything is left to inexperienced persons to catalog, and no one checks up for mistakes, of which I

May 23 - New York

see numbers. Expeditions to S. Am the Arctic, and Africa are the thing P. Hatley it is easier to secure funds for distant enterprises than to work up and care for collections already on hand.

Dr. Allen is about the Cutest wee around, in spite of his age. He is working industriously on S. Amer. mam as his rapid output of papers show and he tells me he will soon tackle the Congo collections!

May 24

H. E. Anthony, son of A. W. Anthony, is Dr. J. A. Allen's assistant. He leaves for a two months trip to Porto Rico shortly to get general collections of vertebrates. The impression I get is that Anthony is in line to fill Dr. Allen's shoes.

Have looked at the great number

and mammals
of habitat groups of birds in the
Amer. Museum. These are nearly
all much smaller that those attempted
by Rowley in the Calif. Academy. I
get the notion that all here are
assembled that space permits. There
is a continual complaint of
lack of room. A new wing of
the Museum has long been planned
but the City has failed to come
threw with the appropriation.

A nuisance in these big-city
museums is the number of dead
zoological park animals that come in
to be cared for. Very many of
the skeletons as well as skins
are acquired in this way.

Strike Geo. Bird Grinnell for
odd volumes, or complete set, of
Forest & Stream. He has a
complete set and might part with it!

74 2 May 24 New York

Out in Central Park with Dr. E. A. Chapman from 4:20 to 5:20 this evening. During the one hour saw: Redstart 3, Purple Grackle 6, Robin 12, Black-throated Blue Warbler 1, Nighthawk 1, Grey-cheeked Thrush 2, Myrtle Warbler 4, Black Duck 3, Yellow Warbler 1, Starling 1, Maryland Yellowthroat 2, Song Sparrow 1, Wilson Warbler 2. Total 13 species, 39 individuals; also scores of English Sparrows.

Get record 16448 for Victrola.

May 25

With Dr. E. A. Chapman to Bronx park. Migrating birds swarming. This is said to be a late year. Day overcast but warm. Saw 9:10 to 10 Chestnut-sided Warbler 2, Robin 7 (one bob-tailed young), Redstart 5, Baltimore Oriole 4, Red-eyed Vireo 6, Canadian Warbler 2, Wood Pewee 1,

Orchard Oriole 1, Bay-breasted Warbler 5, Wood Thrush 1, Chimney Swift 2, Purple Grackle 5, Blue jay 2, Flicker 3, Black-billed Cuckoo 1, Black-poll Warbler 2, Brown thrasher 1, Black-crown Night Heron 1, Starling 1, Scarlet Tanager 1, Chewink 1, Crow 2, Gray-cheek Thrush 1, Tennessee Warbler 1, Black-throated Blue Warbler 1, Yellow-throated Vireo 2. Total for the first hour 26 species, 61 individuals. Continuing, saw from 10:10 to 11:10 a.m.: Robin 12, Redstart 7, Baltimore Oriole 1, Flicker 3, Red-eyed Vireo 4, Canadian Warbler 6, Bay-breasted Warbler 10, Purple Grackle 2, Blue jay 2, Starling 2, Brown thrasher 1, Scarlet Tanager 1, Crow 1, Gray cheek Thrush 2, Ovenbird 1, Black-throated Blue Warbler 1, Catbird 2, Magnolia Warbler 3, House Wren 3, Black Bird 3, Spotted Sandpiper 2,

Indigo Bunting 1, Wilson Warbler 1
Total for the two hours: 34 species,
132 individuals. The vegetation is
perfect and all deciduous; grass
from floor of woods to canopy,
undergrowth plentiful; insects,
Carnac, etc., much in evidence;
green brilliant; some trees only
just coming into leaf. Aspect
totally different from anything in
Calif.

Western "freshness" decried in the
East, as around Columbia Univ. Dr.
Jordan not revered at Columbia!

Write to Murphy for specification
of his cases in which are displayed
the local birds (mounted) of
Long Island. Neutral gray
background is employed.

Idea: There is an optimum
quantity of exhibits; beyond this

improvement in quality, effectiveness and instructiveness is the only kind of advance possible. The big exhibit tires the visitor; small exhibits, in each field, are likely to realize most on the investment; if well selected.

May 26

Had a visit with Dr. C.H. Townsend this afternoon at the Aquarium. I find him to be about 60 years old but very vigorous — a typical executive, full of schemes for expanding the Aquarium, tho I can't for the life of me see why it isn't at its optimum of usefulness right now. He goes strong on the figures of attendance — 3 million per year, more than attendance at all other N.Y. museums combined, yet he has least financial support!

May 26 - N.Y.

Found the museum of the Brooklyn Institute much larger than I expected. The natural history floors are very well arranged. The local (Long Island) bird room, being arranged under the direction of Murphy, is the best I have seen in that line. An alcove in U.C. Library might well be devoted to a similar exhibit. One feature is the lack of crowding on the wall-case backs; another is the use of light blue label cards, so that they disappear at a little distance. This is certainly an improvement over the buff-colored ones, especially as displaying against the light neutral gray back-ground. Murphy is young, but a hustler and has excellent museum ability. In his research, however, he attempts

too many kinds of subjects — monograph of seals, birds (tubmains), local fauna and flora. He cannot possibly do good work in so many directions. J. T. Nichols elaborates in the "fauna and flora of Long Island," as also in some of the systematic bird papers.

At Columbia University, this morning, saw the zool. laboratories, and especially T. H. Morgan and his flies (Drosophila). He seems to depend largely on his assistants — graduate students, to do the detailed observing + handling of lines. There is a general air of disorder and carelessness; but Chas. L. Camp says Morgan is keen enough to more than counteract the influence of this. Morgan showed me his castrated fowls, where some secondary sexual

characters were modified within two weeks after the operation. All of which shows powerful influence of hormones secreted ~~from~~ and carried thro' the body from the testes.

Yesterday at the Bronx, visited the Zoo and met Hornaday, Dittmar and Lee Crandall. Saw the "National Collection of Heads & Horns" under escort of Dr. Hornaday, in Administration Building. This collection, including also large paintings of mammals by Rungius, is evidently a tool of Hornaday's in getting and holding the interest of wealthy sportsmen in the Zoological Park, the latter depending largely on annual membership fees and subscriptions for its support. Dr. Hornaday is not as vigorous-looking and -talking as he writes. Yet, one gets the

same impression — of superlative consciousness of personal achievement!

May 27

Amer. Mus. — Just learned some interesting things from Miss Malloy, stenographer in Dr. Allen's office. She has used the same machine for 6 years! — type wobbly, worn out generally. Yet expeditions are sent at vast expense continually. No money to get new machine, or to properly arrange collections! Dr. Allen is very economical in all office expenditures.

May 28

Out to Long Island, where we were entertained by John Lewis Childs at his Floral Park home. He is a self-made man in truth, not at all educated, pretty excitable, but with lots of ambition, industry and ingenuity. His

ornithological bent — a side issue of his business of seedsman and florist — is evinced in an expensive collection of birds' eggs and bird books. He has spent $20000.00 on the latter which includes nearly all of the expensive folio works — Audubon, Ford, etc. One notable thing is a bound set of Brooks original paintings of 41 species of birds which nest in the vicinity of Childs home on Long Island. This volume is interleaved with printed accounts by himself, also photos (of himself — frontispiece), letters from Roosevelt, etc.

The egg collection includes many rarities, such as Passenger Pigeon, Carolina Parquet and Dodo-billed Auk, no expense having been spared to get one or two sets of each species. Later we motored out

to call on R. C. Murphy who has his summer home in a house owned by J. J. Nichols in Garden City, L. I. I am very much interest with Murphy's ability as an all round executive zoologist — not a research man.

Wild birds seen around Floral Park: Chipping Sparrow (2 nests in bushes in the next yard, one with bird on); Starling, Meadowlark, Robin, Catbird, Kingbird, Baltimore Oriole, Purple Grackle.

May 29

We dined last evening with Dr. & Mrs. J. A. Allen at their apartment, corner Amsterdam & 103rd St. They are both delightful people, genial and gentle. In spite of his years, Dr. Allen is alert mentally — does all the editing of Amer. Mus. publs., as well as his department routine, and turns out systematic papers 3 or 4 a month.

He got out the field notebooks of his expeditions — one in Brazil written in 1866 (I think it was) the other there northern Dakota in 1873. He read extracts, and commented from memory recounting incidents in crossing the plains and with the Indians. Then he talkt about South American weasels, which he has just been studying, cases in nomenclature, and his experience in meeting at Monaco with the International Zoological Commission in 1913(?).

Called on T. Gilbert Pearson this forenoon, at offices of Nat. Assoc. of Audubon Societies, 1974 Broadway. A very commendable thing, is the modesty of the office furnishings — in markt contrast to those of Hornaday for instance. An appearance of poverty and crowdedness existed

seem to me the best asset of any philanthropic concern! Pearson has 30 people at work, handling organization matters, answering enquiries, and sending out leaflets. He is a hustler himself, tho his chief pride appears to be in the amount of money that passes thru his hands — $1000000 this year! I cannot help feeling that he is a floor-walker type of man. He, in turn, dislikes Hornaday very much; says that doubtless H. impresses me as being the greatest man in the country, with myself (the visitor) as second. Pearson spent most of the time telling me how sympathetic he is with the interests of the collector; how he does nothing knowingly against them; and that he often has to bench

his own interests to maintain consistency. He complains that ornithologists do little to help him, but knock him when he fails to do what they think he ought to.

At Amer. Mus. awhile this aft. Dwight's assistant, young Thurston puts up very good bird skins, and it might be worth while for MVZ to hire him to collect some Long Island birds. Also W. W. Worthington in Florida and A. P. Smith in Texas furnish an excellent make of skin. MVZ ought to fill out its eastern birds into fair series.

Mrs. Murphy reports that the easiest way to get bats is to shake a whisp bark & fork, the vibrations of which attract the bats which can then be hit by appropriate use of the sound instrument.

Left N.Y. at 8:20 for Boston, stopping over at Providence from 1 to 5 p.m., and arriving Cambridge 7 p.m. Took special census of birds (Mrs. G. checking) from Stamford, Conn. (9:20 a.m.) to New Haven (10:20): Redwing Blackbird 13; Starling 28; English Sparrow 15; Bronzed Grackle 14; Catbird 1; Chimney Swift 19; Robin 3; Crow 7; Bluebird 3; Barn Swallow 6; Flicker 2; Kingbird 2; unknown 12. It looks as tho black birds are the most easily seen from moving train, hence most conspicuously colored. Anyway black species seem to greatly preponderate in all train censuses. Also note abundance of Starlings all thru this country (Phila. at least to Boston) – more conspicuous even than English Sparrows. Latter seem to occur exclusively in the larger towns. The NY NH & H RR skirts

the sea all the way. There are rounded hills with a great amount of surface rock, interspersed with broad meadows at sea-level. The hills are abundantly clothed with deciduous growth, low bush to trees, the latter not large but often very dense-growing. Chestnuts nearly all dead. Some hemlocks seen, and also towards Boston, pines.

At Providence visited the Park Museum where Mr. Harold S. Madison is Curator. Found the institution growing rapidly, the new features of interest were as follows: Mr Madison's pet wall case looks best, unlike to an exhibit of birds of Berkeley Canyons. I could get exact specifications direct from him. There are not shelves, but birds are perched on huckleberry twigs fastened not from

the back which (and the bottom) is lined with neutral gray linen, giving a very pleasing effect; a 2 inch (h.f.) box, with glass on U but back side; whole 7 ft. high.

Then there is his admirable small moveable habitat case or "box group case", not built in. Outside dimensions 5' x 7' x 4', with 3 ft. square glass in front; the lower edge of this front glass 30" from floor; this glass has slants in from top to bottom, 1 inch to every foot of height, thus diagonal of the reflections that are usually so troublesome. The fore and aft depth (4 feet) is sufficient to allow of all sorts of background effects, tho a simple study is preferred as with a painting - not complicated. complexity destroys artistic effect.

A single background, and one subject in each case. The finished groups (of grebes, etc.) seemed to me fully as instructive and pleasing as any of the elaborate groups in Amer. Mus., and when cost and space is considered, much better. This box case costs here $125.00, while the group contents, including domed painted background cost $150.00 more; the lighting is artificial, & absolutely concealed.

The wall-case previously referred to, cost $125.00.

Saw also at the Park Museum, the big collection of mounted birds gotten by the late Manly Hardy, which includes very many rarities secured many years ago from W. E. Bryant, Stephens, et al., such as practically all of

the Ye-adalouye species. These are
[illegible] all displayed, as many
are already. Met Mrs. Fanny
Hardy Eckstorm, who is installing
her father's collection. She wrote
a book on the woodpeckers and
evidently knows a very great
deal of systematic ornithology. She
makes very positive statements
about things, which are sometimes
amusingly erroneous.

May 31

Mus. Comp. Zool.: Cambridge. —
Mr. Bangs has Melospiza m.
mexicana to exchange for California
subspecies. Get J. Maillard to
send in the flesh to Mr V & some
maillardi for Bangs. See if
we have rivularis.

Bangs has a very good scheme
of collection-arrangement. At

the first of each family of birds he has a "first series" consisting of but one pair, ♂ + ♀, of each species in that family, characters plumage, for gross comparison. Thus from usually but one tray of specimens one can get an idea of the numbers and characters of related forms. A possible improvement would be to have all the "first series" together in one case.

Mr. Samuel Hanshaw, director of M. C. Z., seems to be a very active old man, good-natured, and progressive. Spent the day in company of Mr. Outram Bangs, who is curator of birds. I looked up many California and Alaska birds. Was particularly

surprized to find a large collection of birds from California, the "Henry Bryant collection". This includes specimens taken by J. G. Cooper, C. A. Allen, Xantus, R. H. Beck (1891), and by H. Bryant himself at Fort Tejon, Fort Crook, San Francisco, Sonoma, etc.

June 1

At M. C. Z. had a short visit in morning with Dr. Glover M. Allen in mammal dept. Then Bangs took me by machine the 50 miles out to Thayer's, at Lancaster. There the day was spent with Col. Thayer at his fine home and in his private museum in the village of Lancaster. Col. Thayer is said to be worth 8 millions, and there is every evidence of his wealth about his place. The museum is

fire-proof, and the bird skins are kept in the best style of metal case. Mr. Thayer labels and arranges his collection himself, and it is the best-cared-for collection I have seen anywhere. The only criticism I can offer is that he buys stuff from all sorts of people — some ignorant or unreliable. Data are often imperfect, localities lacking or impossible to locate, and these may lead to bad records some day. Mr. Thayer is generous, and gives lots of "duplicate" material to MCZ and other collectors. He has several assembled skeletons of Great Auk, from Funk Island; and I believe would donate one to MVZ if properly approached. He has ten eggs of the Great Auk!

Thayer is just now sending W.W. Brown to head of Gulf of Calif., to get Pallid Horned Lark, just because this is only subspecies of Otocoris he now lacks! But Thayer's hobby certainly results in careful preservation of a great quantity of rare specimens, and this will doubtless ultimately go to some public institution. I should ask Thayer for gift of certain Lower California birds to MVZ, where he has large series.

Wild birds I saw around Lancaster were: Bobolink (15 in full song-flight over meadow); Meadowlark (2); Clipping Sparrow (6); Red-eyed Vireo (1); Robin (about 12, including a bob-tailed young); Brazed Towhee (10); Starling (4);

June 1 Lancaster

Baltimore Oriole (4); Barn Swallow (
Spotted Sandpiper (2); Yellow Warbler (2
Crow (4); Chimney Swift (12);
Kingbird (2); Bluebird (8); Flicker (2

June 2

Set from C. J. Maynard, West Newton, Mass., his "A Field Ornithology of the Birds of Eastern North America." This is just out & would bear upon Yosemite report.

Visited Mr. E. H. Forbush, at State House, Boston, this morning. He is a live wire! We should have him out to lecture at U.C. summer school next year. Negotiate at once! I talkt book with him. His "Shore-birds and wild fowl" was issued first in a 5000 edition at a cost of $4500 this including hftones, 1 col. pl., ptg. & binding. This would be about 80¢ per copy, & the selling price is $1.2

paper now, however, costs double what it did then. Last ed., of 5000 cost but $5000.00, tho mostly from same plates. Some copies are sent out gratis, but margin between 70c & $1.00 pays for them. Editions are now practically self-perpetuating.

Mr. Forbush thinks colored plates are a thing. Must be in any bird book; circulation trebled thereby.

Mr. Forbush thinks there is little chance that the Federal migratory bird-law will be sustained. The enemies of it in the middle West, who are determined to get back spring shooting, have quantities of money & congressional pull. "The B.S. is buffaloed." T. S. Palmer was lowered by this influence. Hornaday can't do much; anyway he is so obnoxious no-one wants to

work with him. "He wants full credit to himself for every cause he contributes to!"

This afternoon in Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. with Dr. Glover M. Allen. U.C. should have a complete set of C.J. Maynard's books. These can be obtained only from the author, who is now about 70 years old; he has but just gotten out a small book (as previously noted) written, figures engraved, type set and bound, all by himself!

The Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. has a building and lot all its own. The building is devoted chiefly to exhibits in zoology, including a large synoptic series of mounted birds, very many of them from the old Lafresné collection which was lost in America.

The types in the latter are mostly in M C Z. Then there is a very good zoological library, about 5th in America. The Boston Society is very old and has had a series running a long time, so that many of the old series have come to it by exchange. Dr. J. A. Allen is Secretary of Bost. Soc., as well as asst Curator of mammals at M. C. Z., working alternate days at the two places. I saw mounted two oystercatchers shot by Daniel Webster, a sample of very many other historical and record specimens. They have two Labrador Ducks, but only skeletons and "fossil" eggs of Great Auk.

In mammals there are many single specimens of New England species, but practically no study material.

June 3 Boston

Spent the forenoon with Glover M. Allen in the mammal collection of M. C. Z., where he is asst curator of mammals. Saw lots of types of western mammals described by Bangs. Among them were: Neurotrichus hyacinthus, Putorius muricus, Dipodomys pallidulus (evidently based on young D. californicus), Ochotona saxatilis, O. cuppes, Scirognathus lascivus, Putorius neglectus, Scapanus minusculus. Also there are some good series from the Pinto Mts., Kern Co., taken by W. W. Brown, including winter pelage of Eutamias merriami kernensis, & Perodipus perplexus (wonderfully uniform in great size & ear). Allen himself is quite alert at detecting new subspecies and has a number of western stunts in view. He has things well arranged, & conscientiously

labeled. As regards type-localities it is suggested that a monument be erected on each, and the locality photograpt and figured with the description!

June 4

Left Boston at 8:30 last evening, and at 5 this morning passed Newport, Vermont; thence to Montreal, and at Ottawa at noon. Many lakes in landscape, only low hills, many streams; land seems to be mostly cleared forest; waste portions full of ancient stumps, and fences consisting of same. Only about ½ of land is tilled, and only just sprouting to chiefly grain. Woods mostly deciduous — aspen, birch, &c. —; some conifers — pine, cypress and hemlock. Only occasionally are old trees to be seen.

Birds noted between Montreal and

Ottawa, 3½ hrs. (morning session):
Crow (fully 35); Bronzed Grackle (12);
English Sparrow (3); Bobolink (5);
Red-winged Blackbird (4); Chimney Swift (2);
Barn Swallow (8); Tree Swallow (4);
Flicker (1); Red-headed Woodpecker (1);
Meadowlark (6); Robin (3); Kingbird (2).

A beautiful warm sunshiny afternoon, after the rather chilly rain of last night and this forenoon. We walked out from 3 to 5:30 to the Victoria Museum (closed on Sunday) and thence to the grounds around the ruins of the Parliament Bldgs. Maple trees, now in full leaf, line the streets and parkways, while there is abundant shrubbery along the Ottawa River. Birds are plentiful. Thus we didn't get out of the main city. Saw a Baltimore Oriole, ♂, in full pursuit of a

Crow; many Chimney Swifts, some Purple Martins and at least two Nighthawks high overhead; English Sparrows swarm all thru the streets and yards; Robins are common on lawns, where full grown young are to be seen trailing their parents within reaching distance; Bronzed Grackles are common, and I saw a pair on electric light wires over a main business street; heard at least three White-throated Sparrows in full song along the river bank.

Distances: Boston to Montreal, 340 mi.; Montreal (to Vancouver, 2895) — to Seattle, 3059 mi.

June 5

At Victoria Museum, with Mr. P.A. Taverner: The series of duck hawks includes some from the arctic coast, some from the Great Lakes and some from

the Pacific Coast of B.C. Part of these are in molt, and all would be very significant in studying the status of pealei. Just read letter from Allan Brooks whose address is II Army School of Sniping, B.E.F.

Taverner has a N. Amer. basemap; address him with request in form to transmit, say for 200 copies.

Taverner has Williamson Sapsucker from Midway, B.C., near where 119 Long crosses Canadian boundary.

Taverner suggests that it is a Museum crime to display mounted rarities ~~#~~, such as Passenger Pigeon, Labrador Duck, Carolina Parquet and Ivory-billed Chuck, since they are bo to be ruined by the light.

Taverner has a file of illustrations on 8" x 10" cards. These included

all sorts of photos, printed plates, and original drawings. The latter pertain, many of them, to colors of bill, eye, inside of mouth, and feet, of birds from fresh specimens, some drawn by Taverner himself others by a special artist. During the winter, many birds come to the Museum in-the-flesh, frozen, from all over the Dominion.

Taverner's pamphlet file (under authors, alfabetically) is rather elaborate, each separate, even if two pages, being contained under special card-board cover with title and Author (in left hand corner) on back, and all laid on their sides.

The collections here are well-housed in good cases, for the most part well labelled, and more largely

gathered by John Macoun (now 80 years old) and his camp cook named Spreadborough. The latter has lately sent in much stuff on his own account. Then there is fresh material coming in from Rudolph M. Anderson on the Arctic Coast. Dr. Anderson is scheduled to become Curator of Mammals here when he returns. The younger Macoun (J. M., son) is now wholly engrossed in Botany; no further editions of "Catalogue of Canadian Birds" will appear under that authorship.

This evening we drove thru some parks and out to Mr. Fowler's home. Birds seen were: Crow (fully 15); English Sparrow (hordes); Chipping Sparrow (4); Yellow Warbler; Maryland Yellow-throat (1); Flicker (1

Bronzed Grackle (6); Chimney Swift (10); Song Sparrow (4); Wood Pewee (4); Philadelphia Vireo (1 in song in apple tree vaguely resembling warbling Vireo); Nighthawk (8); House Wren (1); Tree Swallow (a pair nesting in bird-box in Taverner's yard); Robin (fully a dozen); Purple Martin (about ten occupy a large bird-house on a pole in Taverner's yard; at times until late dusk they were very noisy; and active the Tree Swallows, however, went to bed at sundown); Baltimore Oriole (2).

June 6

Left Ottawa via Canadian Pacific RR at 1:22 a.m. At 13:10 a.m. reached Cobalt Bay, Ont., having passed thru country of lakes, large rivers, rolling hills with much rock surface, and woods of mixt deciduous and

coniferous growth. There are occasional little farms, but mostly evidence of lumbering, vast numbers of logs floating in the rivers, stumpage and burnt-over woods. All the trees in sight are probably 2nd or more growth; species recognized as aspen, balsam cottonwood, birch, maple, spruce, hemlock and cedar. Birds noted: English Sparrow (only around stations of large towns); Kingbird (1); Belted Kingfisher (1); Crow (about 6); Gt. Blue Heron (1); Red-winged Blackbird (6).

Took pencil census (Mrs. G. checking) Keller to Sturgeon Falls, 10:45-11:15 a.m. with following results: Kingbird 2, Bronzed Grackle 4, unknown 10, Crow 10, Marsh Hawk 2, Bluebird 2, Sparrowhawk 1, Tree Swallow 5, Sharp-shin Hawk 1, English Sparrow

June 7. Nipigon

Nipigon, 7:30 a.m. — Last night heard many frogs, even above noise of train. Heard here, when train stopt a few minutes: Horse Worm, White-Throated Sparrow and Robin, all in full song. The north shore of Lake Superior is hilly and entirely wooded except where burned over or where, on level alluvial tracts, cleared for farming. Spruce seems to predominate, tho there is abundance of a short-leaved small pine resembling Pinus murrayana, possibly an eastern representative of it. Saw a Loon at or on Lake Superior, and also fully a dozen Herring Gulls near Port Arthur. From 8.55 to 9.15, in vicinity of an inland station named Loon, noted: Bronzed Grackle 1, Unknown 6, Crow 2, Kingfisher 1, White-Throated Sparrow 1.

June 7 – To Winnipeg

6:30 p.m. – At Lake-of-the-Woods. Country consists of glacier-scoured rock ridges, with intervening depressions occupied by boggy meadows or else lakes, very many of the latter. The general ground surface is flat, and the greatest heights above the lakes can't be more than 150 feet. The air is distinctly sharp in the shade – Canadian-zone summer temperature. There is much forest wherever the rocks and lakes permit, but this forest is very short, often of dwarf-sized trees for great areas. There are a good many burned areas, with close stands of dead snags and dense new growth coming up. The light, almost yellow, green of the sprouting deciduous growth contrasts strikingly with the

dark leaden green of the conifers. The latter consist of spruces, + tamaracs on swampy ground, and scrubby Lodgepole pines (P. contorta?) on the dry elevations. The prevalent deciduous trees seem to be birch, aspen, and balsam poplar. There is a dense and continuous carpet, except on rock surfaces, of what looks like sphagnum moss, with patches of huckleberry, cherry, etc.

It is very difficult to see birds from the train; perhaps there are fewer black species up here. Those noted since noon are: Bronzed Grackle (about 12); Crow (fully 15); Sparrow Hawk (2); Mallard Duck (1), and other ducks in distance, and other water-birds, diving repeatedly at sight of train); Tree Swallow (2); English Sparrow (swarming in big cities);

112 June 7 - To Winnipeg

White-throated Sparrow (heard common at several stops); Yellow Warbler (heard at stops); Olive-backed Thrush (heard at stop); Belted Kingfisher (1)

Reached Winnipeg at 10 p.m. the bright evening sky still showing in N NW.